



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

8. *Deaths and burials.*—In the event of death the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in an approved disinfectant and then placed in an air-tight coffin; which must remain in the sick room until removed for burial. The coffin must not again be opened under any circumstances whatsoever. Interment must be within 48 hours after death. Public funerals are prohibited, although adult members of the family and immediate adult relatives who have had the disease may enter the premises at the time of the funeral. Other adult and nonsusceptible children may follow the remains to the grave provided they do not occupy carriages with adults who have recently left the premises from which the body was removed. Church services are prohibited. Floral offerings must not be removed from the house and must be destroyed by burning after the body has been removed from the house.

When the body of anyone dead from measles is to be transported by railroad or by other common carrier, the official rules of the Illinois State Board of Health for the transportation of the dead must be observed.

MAINE.

Communicable Diseases—Prevention of Those Transmitted by Milk. (Chap. 178, Act Mar. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Whenever, in the opinion of any officer or duly authorized inspector or agent of the State board of health, it may be necessary to guard against the spread of any infectious or communicable disease or to investigate the source of infection of any case or outbreak of said disease or to facilitate the control of said disease, said officer, inspector, or agent of said board shall have full power and authority at all times to enter and inspect premises, rooms, carriages, or other places occupied or used in the production, manufacture, storage, sale, transportation, or distribution of milk, cream, ice cream, or other dairy product, and to inspect all cans and other utensils or things used in or appertaining to the work of business.

SEC. 2. When any officer, inspector, or duly authorized agent of the State board of health has reason to believe that the milk, cream, ice cream, or other dairy product from any farm, home, or other place has been or is contaminated or infected by being handled or otherwise exposed to any person who has an infectious or communicable disease, or to any person of whom there is reason to believe he may be an infection carrier, or that the milk is otherwise infected, said officer, inspector, or agent may issue an order prohibiting the transportation, sale, distribution, or use of such milk or other dairy product from that farm, home, or other place so long as the danger of contamination or infection is believed to exist; but when such order is given the State board of health shall do all it can to determine the time when the danger of transmitting infection has passed, and shall do everything it can do to shorten the period during which the milk or other dairy product shall be debarred or withheld from transportation, sale, distribution, or use.

SEC. 3. Any officer or authorized inspector or agent of the State board of health, may, upon tendering the market price of a sample of milk, cream, ice cream, or other dairy product, take such sample from any person, firm, corporation, association, or persons, when it is believed that such sample may help in any investigations which it may be thought desirable to make.

SEC. 4. The State board of health is hereby authorized to alter, modify, or make such rules and regulations as may be thought necessary relating to the diseases which it believes may be carried or transmitted through milk or other dairy products, or relating to the ways and means through which the danger of the spread of infection may be prevented or lessened, and the methods which shall be followed by any officer, inspector or agent of the State board of health in the performance of his duties in relation thereto.

SEC. 5. Whoever hinders, obstructs, or interferes with any officer, inspector, or duly authorized agent of the State board of health while in the performance of his duties, or violates or disobeys any of the orders, rules, or regulations which may be made or given by the State board of health or any officer, inspector, or agent thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, or by imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days.

Quarantine—Supplies Furnished to Persons Under Quarantine—Expenses of, to be Borne by Local Authorities. (Chap. 181, Act Mar. 24, 1915.)

Section 2 of chapter 25 of the public laws of 1909 is hereby amended by adding to said section the words "but the provisions of this section shall not release the State from the obligations which are imposed upon it by sections 30, 31, 32, and 33 of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"**SEC. 2.** All expenses including all supplies of food and medicine including anti-toxin incurred in carrying out the provisions of section 1 of this act, or incurred in furnishing families or persons affected with tuberculosis with burnable spitcups, or other supplies needed to prevent the spread of infection, or such part thereof as the board may determine, shall be deemed a legitimate expenditure for the protection of the public health and shall be charged to the account of incidental expenses of the town, but not to any pauper account, nor shall any person so quarantined and assisted, be considered a pauper, or be subject to disfranchisement for that cause unless such persons are already paupers as defined by the Revised Statutes; but the provisions of this section shall not release the State from the obligations which are imposed upon it by sections 30, 31, 32, and 33 of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes."

State Board of Health—Organization, Powers, and Duties. (Chap. 338, Act Apr. 2, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by striking out all of said section which follows the word "shall" in line 19 and inserting in place thereof the words, "as soon as practicable after the close of each year which is indicated by an odd number, report to the governor and council of their doings, investigations, and discoveries during the biennial period just ended, with such suggestions as to legislative action as they may deem necessary," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"**SEC. 2.** The State board of health shall have the general supervision of the interests of health and life of the citizens of the State. They shall study the vital statistics of the State, and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of collected records of deaths and of sickness among the people; they shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease and especially of communicable diseases and epidemics, the causes of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, ingesta, habits, and circumstances on the health of the people; they shall investigate the causes of disease occurring among the stock and domestic animals in the State, and the methods of remedying the same; they shall gather such information in respect to all these matters as they may deem proper for diffusion among the people; they shall, when required, or when they shall deem it best, advise officers of the Government, or other boards within the State, in regard to the location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta, heating and ventilation of any public institution or building; they shall from time to time examine and report upon works on the subject of hygiene for the use of schools of the State; they shall have general oversight and direction of the enforcement of the statutes respecting the preservation of health; and they shall, as soon as practicable after the close of each year which is indicated by an odd number, report to the governor and council of their doings,